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# Analysis of the Population Of Illinois Previous to 1840

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# AN ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF ILLINOIS PREVIOUS TO 1840.

-by-

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Thesis for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Political Science

College of Literature and Arts

of the

University of Illinois

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An Analysis of the Population of Illinois previous to 1818.

The French in Illinois.

When we compare the manner in which the French and the English established their colonies in North America, we must admit that the French presented a more romantic, yet far less enduring spectacle than did the English. Instead of establishing their colonies along or near the Atlantic ocean, as did the English, the French entered the continent at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river and probed westward and southwestward into the heart of the continent. Some settlements, it is true, were made upon the Atlantic coast but as the English were the masters of the coast, the French had to abandon any hope of holding sea-board colonies. To follow

the line of least resistance, then, became the natural course of the French and hence they explored and settled the St. Lawrence and Mississippi valleys. As they advanced they established trading posts, Montreal, one of these posts, was founded in 1611 and from that time settlements were pushed through the valley of the St. Lawrence and then, naturally down the Mississippi valley. This line of settlement was so made during the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries that France held by occupation, though not by actual power of maintenance a line of fortifications from Montreal to the mouth of the Mississippi.

A group of villages along the Mississippi and within the present State of Illinois formed a part of this line of settlements. Among these vil-

Logs were Kaskaskia, Cahokia Prairie du Rocher and others. These settlements were in the present counties of St. Clair Randolph and Monroe. Kaskaskia was founded in 1682 and Cahokia in 1683 while the other settlements arose in the eighteenth century. — St Philippe in 1719, Prairie du Rocher in 1722 and Prairie du Pont in 1760.

These settlements were visited in 1766 by Captain Philip Pittman, of the British army. At that time he estimated Kaskaskia to have been the home of seven hundred people.[1] The town was located upon the Kaskaskia river, just above its mouth with the Mississippi. There was a Catholic church there and a home for the Jesuit priests besides the homes of the people. It was an important town and exerted considerable influence

[1] Pittman.

until well along in the nineteenth century. Seventeen miles northwest of Kaskaskia was the little village of Prairie du Rocher. In 1764 this village contained about a dozen families.[1] Two miles north of Prairie du Rocher was Fort Chartres, a military fortification, erected in 1720. About this fort were gathered about two hundred and twenty people[2]. The site of this village has been swept away by the Mississippi and practically nothing now remains of the place. A great deal of writing has been done about this old fort much of it in a romantic style. Mr. Edward G. Mason has a very interesting account of this old fort in his "Chapters from Illinois History" &c seq. St. Philippe was five miles northwest of Fort Chartres and one mile inland from the river. It was the home of

[1] Pittman [2] Tiked 46 and Peck 678

one hundred and twenty people[1] Cahokia was somewhat removed from the other villages, being forty five miles from Ft. Chartres and almost directly north of it. In 1764 four hundred and fifty families resided there[2]. Ca. Ca. was the second town in the group in size and importance. Prairie du Pont was a small settlement which was near Cahokia and almost a part of it.

These villages in Illinois contained in 1764 then about eighteen hundred or two thousand persons, all of them being French.

Although this a study based upon an analysis of the population of Illinois and the sources from whence they came, yet some attention must be paid to the manners and customs of these early settlers of Illinois. From the "Pioneer History of Illinois"[3] by Mr. John Reynolds and the

[1] Pitman [2] ibid 55, [3] p 27 seq

"Early History of Illinois by Mr. Sidney Breese" I learn much about the early French in Illinois. They were farmers for the most part although a few were mechanics or boatmen. Their principal crops were wheat, oats, hops, tobacco and some Indian corn. The larger villages enjoyed a good trade with New Orleans and exchanged there, such primitive articles of commerce as bear's oil, furs, buffalo meat and tobacco for manufactured articles. These simple people lived plainly and their homes were as simple as their lives. Few ornaments decorated their walls and these chiefly religious pictures. In their gardens they raised some culinary and medical plants and their simple clothing came from cotton of their raising. Not one of these villages supported

such an institution as a free school and the Jesuit priests gave the children what little instruction they received. The people were intensely religious; their reverence for the Catholic Church, which they considered infallible was one of their marked characteristics. The priests were judges in disputed cases and their decrees were executed by the military commandant. The French cared nothing for the right of trial by jury which is one of the great safeguards of Anglo-Saxon freedom. When the English introduced the institution of trial by jury into their midst, they considered their interests less safe in the hands of ignorant farmers than in the hands of a priest skilled in law and judgment. The military commandant appointed by the governor of Louisiana was obeyed without question. The French held slaves

but were kind to them. The French character can be easily accustomed to surroundings. It is an excellent example of an organism if we may apply the biological analogy which becomes quickly adapted to its environment. The French could easily make friends with the Indians, could trade with them could convert them to the Catholic faith and in general could live harmoniously with them.

The French, however, were not destined to remain secure in their quiet and isolated life in Illinois. Another race, and one better fitted to survive in the struggle for national existance upon the American continent, if we may carry our analogy further, was to overcome them. The English, then a race better fitted for vast schemes of colonization, was to win in this colonizing scheme in America. The French

power was broken, not alone in Illinois but in the western hemisphere.

## The British in Illinois.

The treaty of peace of 1763, closing the French and Indian war of 1756-1763 and in fact closing the entire series of French and English international wars, gave the entire territory of the St. Lawrence valley and the eastern half of the Mississippi valley to the English. In 1765 the actual possession of Illinois by the English ensued. This occupation made without bloodshed produced quite an effect upon the eighteen hundred or two thousand French in the Illinois villages, true to their old flag and not desiring to live under the ensign of Great Britain, the

[1] Alvord and Stuve 162

French colonists began an exodus to the western bank of the Mississippi, thinking that the territory over there was still French and not Spanish territory! This migration removed at least one third of the people from the Illinois side of the river.[2] The towns of St. Louis and St. Genevieve profited by the loss of the Illinois settlements. Fort Chartres was almost depopulated by this removal.[3]

Although one statement is made that the British regarded these French villages in Illinois as a nucleus for further colonizing,[4] yet the British at no time encouraged settlements or fostered colonization in the newly acquired territory. The people already there were treated with entire respect and were allowed to retain their worship

[1] Mason p. 28 [2] Alvord & Stuwe 163
[3] Mason 28 [4] N. Y. Colonial Documents XII 577

in the Catholic faith! There was naturally, however, some jealousy between the English and French in Illinois, as elsewhere, for we hear the complaints of the French villagers of harsh treatment received at the hands of English governors.[2] However, the French fared very well. The British government, nevertheless, did not desire new emigrants to go to Illinois; colonies planted in such an interior locality would have been of less practical value than would colonies in a comparatively short distance of the Atlantic coast where trade and commerce would be of ready access.[3]

During the British occupation of the Illinois country there was not only no immigration to the settlements but few English officers even visited them notwithstanding the fact.

[1] Mason 135 [2] Ill Hist Collections 296-299. [3] Mason 135 [4] Book 194

that the British occupation of Illinois was essentially a military one. Reynolds[1] says that the weakness of the settlements, their remoteness from the other English colonies and the natural lack of harmony which has always existed between the English and the French, were the various reasons why Illinois received no immigration during the British occupation of it. While we cannot always accept the views of a contemporary writer such as Reynolds, yet the above reasons assigned by him are of some value. The fact remains that England did nothing to occupy the great expanse of territory which she received from the French. It may be said, then, that the British occupation of Illinois was military in character.[2]

[1] Pio 2 - Philip de Rochblave (Teague Series) 2-71

The American Occupation of Illinois.

The actual settlement of Illinois and the entire Northwest, was not destined to be made by the French nor by the English. The work of wresting the Northwest from the wilderness, to put it into a condition for settlement, and, finally, to actually settle it, was the work of Americans. The process of settling the Northwest Territory was distinctly American. The population of Illinois was derived from Americans, from citizens of the atlantic coast states. A population derived from such sources was necessarily accustomed to American customs of living and to American ideals of government and possessed the rugged, sturdy qualities of the Americans of their generation. The study of the movement of population into Illinois will be the purpose

of this paper and an attempt will be made to show how different parts of Illinois and the variety of settlers.

It was a bold man who could lead a few hundred men several hundred miles into a wilderness to capture a few isolated and insignificant settlements. Such a man was found in the person of George Rogers Clarke, acting under a commission from Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia he raised a few hundred men from western Virginia, western Pennsylvania and western North Carolina.[1] These troops were reinforced by a few Kentucky troops and the long journey to "the Illinois country" was begun. On the evening of July 4 of 1778 the party arrived at Kaskaskia and captured it without bloodshed. The inhabitants of this old French village were treated

[1] Clark 24 2. Abt 27

with every mark of respect by Clark and his men. They were required to the oath of allegiance to Virginia and they all espoused the American cause with much zeal.[1] Cahokia was captured in a similar manner a few days later.[2] The entire Illinois country was thus added to the American domain. If Clark's expedition of 1778 had not been made, it is probable that the western boundary of the United States in 1783 would have been the Alleghany Mountains and not the Mississippi River.[3]

This expedition led the way to the settlement of Illinois. Soon after his brilliant victory other Americans as sturdy perhaps as Clark himself came into Illinois, determined to conquer by actual settlement the wilderness which Clark had

[1] Clark 30-33 [2] ibid 33 [3] Henry Pirtle's introduction to above 2

conquered by military conquest. The immigration into Illinois was, however, necessarily slow on account of the distance from the main populous States, the dangers from hostile Indians and the still greater difficulty of traveling.

In 1783 there were but few Americans in Illinois. A list of the citizens of Kaskaskia who had in that year taken the oath of allegiance to Virginia shows a larger percentage of French names that of English names! This list contains a few English names such as Thomas Bentley, a trader, Shubael Bond, one of Clark's soldiers in his expedition of 1778 and a number of other men who had also served under Clark. Many of Clark's soldiers seemed to have remained in Illinois or else returned soon after the expedition

[1] Mason, Pierre Menard 61-65

The list of the people living at Prairie du Rocher and St. Philippe in the same years shows that the citizens of those villages were also of a man of French origin!

The interesting list of heads of families at "Cahokia, Prairie du Pont and the American Settlements in the present county of St. Clair," shows that the citizens there were also of French blood for but two or three American names appear[2] The use of the word "Americane" is significant because it shows a ready adaption of a national name by a class of people who were not of that race and who had indeed lived under a different flag for a few years from either the one to which they were now subject or the one under which they were born. The French thus showed their

1 Mason, Pierre Menard 61-65 2 Ibid 74

ready adaptation to circumstances.

A number of militia rosters published in 1790 give important information upon the nationality of the people at that time. There were several companies at Kaskaskia. One of them was commanded by John Edgar, a native of Ireland and one time a British naval officer.[1] Edgar became prominent in Illinois territorial politics and for him the county of Edgar was named. The only American names among the members of the company are those of John Rice Jones, a lawyer, who came to Kaskaskia from Vincennes in 1790 and William Morrison, also a lawyer, who arrived in Kaskaskia from Philadelphia the same year. The name of Philip de Rocheblave, formerly governor of Illinois under the British, appears in this list. He evi-

[1] Pierre Menard 74.

dently returned to Illinois some time after the Revolution. The list of "Capt. Piggott's Company in the first regiment of militia in the County of St. Clair" shows the names of several Americans! Some of these men had served under Clark and others had drifted to Illinois as discharged soldiers from the Revolutionary Army. This company contained more Americans than any other at Kaskaskia. The roster of a third company, commanded by a Frenchman named Saucier,[1] shows more French than Americans.[2] Among the few Americans who were members of this company were Thomas Brady, a native of Pennsylvania and later sheriff of St. Clair county from 1798 to 1818. There were two other companies at Kaskaskia, one being composed entirely of Frenchmen and another having the names

[1] Mason Prine Memo. 78 [illegible] [2] [illegible] 82

of but two Americans.[1]

It appears that the Federal Government failed to give all those who had performed military service for it, their just proportion of Western land grants. In 1790 a number of complaints were made of such lack of duty by Illinois citizens.[2] This fact indicates that some Revolutionary War veterans had gone to Illinois after retiring from service.

In 1790 the militia of Prairie du Rocher was almost entirely French.[3] The entire roster of the St. Clair county militia in 1790, taken as a whole shows how much more numerous were the French in Illinois then than the English.[4] There is but one roster bearing a date later than 1790 and that is the roster of one of the Kaskaskia companies in 1795. The list then contained

[1] Mason, Prime Menard 84. [2] ibid 85
[3] ibid 85 [4] ibid 86

about twenty Anglo-Saxon names to about forty French names.

The campaign of George Rogers Clark in 1790 was not only the means of acquiring the country from the British but it was also the occasion of making the entire Northwest known to the older settlements in the East and opened up this newly acquired territory to the people who were soon to swarm over the Alleghenies to possess it.[1] In 1780 a number of men most of whom had been with Clarke in 1778 settled in what is now Randolph county, in the southwestern part of the state.[2] The presence of hostile Indians caused this settlement to be only a temporary one, as these pioneers were compelled to go to Kaskaskia for protection.

In 1782 Monroe county re-

[1] Peck 69 [2] Hist of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Cos. 64

ceived a few settlers from Virginia and Maryland[1] two or three of whom had previously served under Clark. The next year Randolph county became the home of a few settlers from Maryland and western Pennsylvania[2] while other settlers from Hardy county Virginia came to Monroe county[3] In 1785 Virginia again sent some emigrants to Illinois[4]

Settlements during these years were irritated by a Indian war. Many of the small number of white men in Illinois were killed or captured, settlement was retarded and it was not until 1795 when General Wayne secured a treaty with the savages that peace was restored.

Very little settlement in the counties in the southwestern part of the state in which the old French villages were located

[1] Hist of Randolph, Perry and Monroe Cos 75
[2] Peck 700 [3] Hist of Monroe Co 76 77. [4] Peck 700

was made until after 1790, Kaskaskia received quite a number of settlers in the decade from 1790 to 1800 and in 1800 there was considerable American population in Randolph county. Between 1793 and 1797 persons from Virginia, Kentucky and western Pennsylvania located in Randolph county.[1] Monroe county during the same years received settlers from Virginia and North Carolina.[2] After 1797 and on into the nineteenth century the settlement became more rapid. In 1800 there were about eight hundred Americans in Illinois[3]

Many settlers came into Illinois during the first decade of the nineteenth century. Randolph county received many settlers from Kentucky and Tennessee during this period while some came from Ohio and Virginia[4]

[1] Hist of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Co's 66
[2] ibid. 67 [3] ibid 75 [4] ibid 68-72

In 1812 emigration from the Abbeville district of South Carolina was begun.[1] This district is in the western part of South Carolina and Illinois received from it many worthy citizens of a Scotch-Irish descent. In 1804, 1806 and 1808 many settlers came to Illinois from this South Carolina district.[2]

Perry county during this decade began to be the home of settlers, most of whom came from Tennessee and the Carolinas.[3] Many of the settlers from Tennessee were natives of North Carolina and had lived in the former state for a few years previous to coming to Illinois.

Madison county, first settled in 1801, received its settlers principally from Kentucky, Virginia and South Carolina,[4] Even on the Ohis

[1] Hist. of Randolph, Monroe & Perry Cos 65
[2] Ibid 66 [3] Ibid 85 [4] Hist of Madison Co 76

River, a few people began to settle at Shawneetown about 1805 although the place did not become important until a few years later.[1]

During the years from 1778 until 1800 the government of the Illinois settlements was that of the Northwest Territory. Very little government, however, was necessary for the character of the early settlers was high and few crimes were committed. Most of the early settlers were opposed to slavery and were willing to experience the hardships of a new country for the sake of being free from this institution. While the moral tone of the pioneers was high, we see but little religious enthusiasm. However, in the years 1790 and 1793 there were visits paid to the settlements

[1] Davidson & Stuvé 245.

by Baptist and Methodist ministers and some religious instruction was given. Free schools were not generally established until a later date.

The study of certain families in Alabama from which public men of the State came, will show the localities from which settlers came. The Reynolds family, one of whom, John Reynolds was afterwards governor of the State came from East Tennessee to Randolph county in 1801. The family had previously resided in the extreme eastern part of Pennsylvania where John Reynolds was born in 1788 but later had moved to Tennessee. In 1804 the Ford family left their home in southeastern Pennsylvania and removed to Monroe county. Thomas Ford, a member of this

Hist of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Cos 68 [2] cited 78

family was governor of the State from 1842 to 1846. Shadrach Bond, an uncle of Shadrach Bond, governor of Illinois came from Maryland to Monroe county as one of its very earliest settlers.

The population of Illinois in 1810 was 12,282 an increase of 400 per cent over the previous decade.[2] The settlements, with the exception of Shawneetown were grouped in what are now the counties of St. Clair, Madison, Monroe and Randolph counties with a few straggling settlements in Perry and adjacent counties. As the previous pages indicate the settlers during the decades from 1790 to 1800 and from 1800 to 1810 had come from the Southern States — Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

[1] Hist of Randolph, Monroe & Perry Co. 75
[2] Davidson & Stuve 245

From 1800 until 1809 Illinois was a part of Indiana Territory In 1809 the territorial government of Illinois, including what is now Wisconsin, was established. Ninian Edwards a native of Montgomery county Maryland, served the territory as governor until 1818 when Illinois became a state.

From 1810 until 1815 the immigration into the territory of Illinois was almost at a standstill! The Indian troubles of 1810-1815 and the war of 1812 (1812-1815) discouraged much settlement in the Northwest. From 1815 until 1820 many of the counties of the state received their first settlers while the older counties which had been previously settled received large additions of population.

Randolph county increased

[1] Davidson and Stuve 246

rapidly in population between 1815 and 1820. The settlers came chiefly from Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and South Carolina.[1] The Abbeville district of South Carolina continued to send settlers to Randolph county, almost no emigration came from the New England States nor from New York. However, a Boston man in 1817 found his way into Randolph County and later became judge of the probate court there for ten years.[2] By 1820 the county was well settled for a pioneer county.

Between 1816 and 1820 many settlers located in Perry county. They were chiefly from Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and South Carolina with a few from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Georgia.[3] In 1826 the settlers had become so numerous that steps were

[1] Hist of Randolph, Monroe + Perry Co. 73-75
[2] ibid p. 74 [3] ibid 84

taken for the organization of the county.

For a number of years after the close of the War of 1812 Madison county increased rapidly in population. Settlers came from various parts of the Union. The Pennsylvania Dutch were represented as well as other settlers from Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut all contributed settlers;[2] many of these New England settlers came down the Ohio river from Pittsburg as far as Shawneetown and there overland. This settlement from the New England States did not at all compare with that from the Southern States.[3] Madison county like Monroe and Randolph derived most of its settlers from the Southern States. As different localities in the the State

[1] Hist of Madison Co 84-88 [2] Ibid 86 [3] Ibid 77-86

are studied it will be noticed that further north we go the more numerous do the settlers from New England and New York become. In Randolph county practically no New England people are noticed among the settlers; in a county no farther north than Madison county some New England people are found. In the early history of Illinois the people from the Southern entertained a decided prejudice against New Englanders, called them "Yankees" and considered them inferior to themselves.[1]

Shawneetown, the county-seat of Gallatin county, in the southeastern part of the State, was an important town for many years. After 1840 the town lost its importance.[2]

[1] Hist of Madison Co 71 [2] Davidson and Stuvé 245

The first settlements in Illinois were made near the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by people from the Southern States. Gradually the settlements began to be made in counties back from these rivers.

Clinton and Marion counties in the southern central part of the state were first settled in 1813 although there was little immigration into the county until after 1815 Clinton County received settlers from Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee with a few scattering settlers from Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey.[1] The settlers in Marion County were chiefly from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina[2] with a few from Massa-

[1] Hist. of Marion and Clinton Cos 51-54 Cited 43

Kentucky, New York, Alabama and Georgia. These counties did not seem, in their early settlement, to be influenced by any but Southern people.

Just north of Madison county are the counties of Jersey and Greene. The earliest settlers in these counties were Southern people — from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia[1] In the decade from 1820 until 1830 New York and New Hampshire people located in Greene county.

The section of the state extending from Springfield west to the Mississippi River, embraced within the counties of Sangamon, Morgan and Pike, was settled during the years from 1813 to 1817. This region attracted to it many

[1] Hist of Greene Co 240. and Hist of Jersey and Greene Cos 72-79.

settlers from the New England States and from New York. Morgan county received more settlers from the northeastern part of the United States than did the other two counties, Sangamon and Pike counties also became the homes of Eastern people.[2] Yet this section of the State, like the southern part, was settled chiefly by people from the Southern States, many of them from Kentucky and Tennessee, although some came from Virginia and the Carolinas.[3] Many of these Southern people lived for a time in the southern part of the State and then went north to different sections of the State. The pioneer spirit in them was too strong to allow them to

[1] History of Morgan Co 267 [2] History of Pike Co 200-202 and History of Sangamon Co 745 [3] same as for 1 and 2

remain long in one place.

The following statistics for Morgan county are given to show the nativity of the early settlers of the county. This list includes only those who lived in the county previous to 1840 and who were members of the old Settlers Association. The enumeration is based upon the number of persons born in the following States:—

(1) Kentucky 103,
(2) Illinois 53,
(3) Virginia 50,
(4) Tennessee 35,
(5) North Carolina 22,
(6) New York 15,
(7) [England] 12.
(8) Ohio 12,
(9) Pennsylvania 11,
(10) Indiana 11,
(11) Connecticut 11,
(12) New Jersey 7,
(13) Maryland 5,
(14) Massachusetts 5,

Georgia three, Delaware, New Hampshire, [Scotland] and Vermont each two and Maine Arkansas and Virginia each one. When we notice the

large figures for Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina and then remember that the parents of those whose nativity was given for Illinois came for the most part from the Southern States, we must conclude that Sangamon county, like most of the other counties of Illinois drew its inhabitants very largely from the Southern States.

A statistical study of the various townships in Sangamon county shows the early settlers to have come from the following states with the number which the county history credits to each county:[1]—

(1) Kentucky 51, (6) Maryland 8,
(2) Virginia 48, (7) Pennsylvania 7,
(3) North Carolina 23, (8) Illinois 6,
(4) South Carolina 17, (9) [England] 5,
(5) Tennessee 17. (10) Ohio 4,
Vermont three; Rhode Island

[1] Hist. of Sangamon Co 745 seq.

and [Delaware] each two and New Hampshire, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana and [Geimany] each one. While this list embraces practically every Eastern state except New York, yet we can see that the predominating element in the settlement of Sangamon county was Southern people.

The counties in the eastern central portion of the State were first settled by people who left the settlements along the Wabash river and pushed out to the adjacent. This is true in the case of Jasper county which was first settled in 1816 by men who had lived in "the Wabash country" and who were originally from the Southern States. Richland county was settled in 1815 by emigrants from East

[1] Hist. of Jasper, Richland and Cumberland Cos 382

Tennessee,[1] after 1825 the settlers of the county were principally from Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas.[2] Cumberland county in the same locality was not settled until 1829 and its earliest settlers came from the Southern States[3] - East Tennessee and Kentucky.

The central portion of the State was also settled chiefly by Southern people. Shelby and Moultrie counties were settled by people from Southern Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia and the Carolinas[4] Pitt county received settlers from about the same states as did Shelby and Moultrie counties.[5] Bement, a town in Pitt was largely settled by Ohio people. Somewhat further South the coun-

[1] Hist of Jasper, Cumberland and Richland Cos 607. [2] ibid 610-611 [3] ibid 112
[4] Hist of Shelby and Moultrie 4/50 [5] Hist of Pitt 133

ties of Mason and Menard were settled chiefly by Southern people, many of whom had been a time settled in Southern Illinois and others from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia! Some emigrants from New York and New England also came & these counties while Menard county received settlers from Ohio. Livingston county was settled for the most part by emigrants from Ohio and Indiana with considerable foreign immigration from Germany, Denmark and Norway.[3]

In the western central portion of the State, the settlement was in part composed of New York and New England people. McDonough county was settled to considerable extent by Southern

[1] Hist of Mason and Menard Cos 197-199 and 574 seq [2] same as fn 1
[3] Hist of Livingston Co 224

people although emigrants from Ohio made up a part of the population! Fulton county's population was composed very largely of emigrants from Kentucky and Tennessee although there were many people in that county from New York, New Jersey and New England,[2] The population of Warren county came largely from the Southern States, although there were settlers in that county from New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.[3] Knox county shows the influence of Eastern people over Southern people more than any other county in this section of the State, People from New York, Massachusetts and Vermont were early settlers in the county and the city

[1] Dist of McDonough Co 67, 427, 687 [2] Dist of Fulton Co 518, 623 [3] Dist of Warren Co 658, 734

of Galesburg was laid out in 1836 by a colony of New York people.[1] Like almost all other counties in the state Knox county became the home of settlers from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia.

In the northern part of the State the Southern element becomes less numerous. Stark county, however, was settled very largely by Southern people, chiefly from Kentucky.[2] Marshall County was largely settled by people from Ohio, New York, Maryland and North Carolina.[3] Putnam county derived its population from Southern Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New England.[4] Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and Southern Illinois people entered La Salle

[1] Hist of Knox Co 626 seq [2] Hist of Putnam and Marshall Cos 111 [3] ibid 157 [4] ibid 77.

county and later immigrants came from New York and New England! Whiteside county was settled by people from various sources viz Ohio, New York, other parts of Illinois, Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Georgia Ogle County received its early settlers from southern Illinois, Maryland Ohio, New York and Canada.[3] Kane County derived its population from various sources, Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, New Jersey New York and New England all sent emigrants into her confines.[4] About the close of the period which we are now studying, there was a large stream of foreigners pouring into Kane County the Rye

[1] Hist of La Salle Co 161, [2] Hist. of Whiteside Co 157-333 [3] Hist of Ogle Co 534 553 [4] Hist of Kane Co 222-227

county settlers were chiefly from Ohio, New York and Virginia. All of these various counties while they contained settlers from the Southern States yet each of them has received immigration from the New England and the Eastern States in general.

The city of Rockford in Winnebago county is essentially a New England town.[2] No city in Illinois is perhaps more of a distinctly New England character than is Rockford. The Congregational churches of that place were organized by the Massachusetts people before they left their New England town and thus were carried to Illinois by the early settlers of Rockford.

[1] Hist of Ogle Co 10-14. [2] Hist. of Rockford.

## General Conclusions.

The southern portion of the State of Illinois was settled by Southern people. Indeed, some counties like Randolph and Monroe were distinctly Southern. The southern central part of the State, with such counties as Clinton and Marion as types were also distinctly Southern. As we go north in the State and especially when we get north and northwest of the Illinois River the influence of the northeastern portion of the country is more marked. In some counties the Southern element is in a decided minority. In no County is the Southern element entirely leading. At least so far as the Counties have been examined by this study. Why such facts are so is an

interesting point to consider. The Southern people were really nearer to Illinois especially those living in Kentucky and Tennessee; they lived in communities where local affections and memories did not trouble them very much. and they were accustomed to the hardy frontier life which is needed to subdue a wilderness and to make it habitable for civilized man. The New Englander upon the other hand did not seem to enjoy the settlement of a new country, he loved his village and town-meeting too much and then even if he did leave he was more likely to settle in western New York, western Pennsylvania or Ohio than he was to come on to Illinois.

The foreign element in Illinois has never been much of a force

in the years preceding 1840. The study of certain foreign settlements in various parts of the State shows that some German and English had begun to enter the State. The great tide of foreign immigration, with which we now familiar, especially in Chicago, did not come until years subsequent to those considered by this study. The following study of the foreign element in Illinois will show the tendency of settlers from foreign nations to settle in communities in various portions of the State.

Foreign Element in Illinois,

The German Settlements in St. Clair Co.

The foreign element in Illinois is not large but is very interesting. The German immigration into St. Clair, which is one part of the foreign element in Illinois, added a solid and stable element to the population of the State. The Germans who came to Illinois were of the highest character and intelligence. They left their native country because of their liberal republican views which were in opposition to the influence of Metternich and his desired suppression of constitutional government. Besides this political motive they desired to find new homes where their natural wealth

1 Ill. Historical Collections Element 2 45.

wanted be benefited. Many of them were graduates of the German gymnasia and universities. The immigration of these Germans began in 1833 although a few of them had come as early as 1818. From 1833 on there was a large settlement almost every year in St. Clair county and in some other counties, such as near Trenton, in Clinton county and at Quincy, in Adams county[2] These settlers took the keenest interest in political matters and many of them served in the Mexican and Civil Wars[3] and practically all of them assisted in building up the intellectual, moral and political conditions of their adopted county.

[1] Has Hertel's Element 2 [illegible] [2] ibid [3] ibid 247

English Settlements in Edwards County

In 1817 a party of emigrants left their homes in various parts of England bound for a new home in America! They had been urged to take this step by a Mrs. Flower who in company with a Mr. Birkbeck had located for them a new home in what is now Edwards county, Illinois.[2] The colonists reached their destination safely and in the fall of 1818 they laid off the present town of Albion, the county seat of Edwards county.[3] In 1819 more colonists came from England[4] and in 1821 still others came.[5] While the Englishmen became the leading citizens of the county it must not be supposed that no other persons located there for we

[1] English Settlements in Edwards Co 96 [2] ibid. [3] ibid 2 [4] ibid 127 [5] ibid 147 [6] ibid 147

read in Mr. F. Cowen's book upon this question of English colonization in Edwards county that "other settlers from the class of poor whites, from slave-states came in and settled among us; and now and then, a more substantial farmer from New York and Pennsylvania".[1] Again the same author notes the arrival of "young men fresh from college, from the New England States".[2] Thus we can see that Edwards county outside of its English colonists was settled much like other counties in the state by people principally from the Southern States.

[1] English Settlements in Edwards Co. 15f
[2] Ibid 186

A study of the nativity of some of the public men who figured in Illinois political affairs previous to 1840 will strengthen the conclusion that the early population of Illinois was more Southern than Eastern.

Nativity of Illinois' Governors.

Territory.

1. Ninian Edwards (1809-1818), born in Montgomery Co Md (western part of Maryland adjoining D. C.)

State.

1. Shadrach Bond (1818-22) born at Fredericksburg Md (Western central part of Maryland,
2. Edward Coles (1822-26) born in Albemarle Co, Va,, (central part of Virginia,
3. Ninian Edwards (1826-30) see above,
4. John Reynolds (1830-34) born in Montgomery Co. Pa. (eastern part of Pennsylvania, adjoining Philadelphia county),
5. Wm L. D. Ewing (1834) born in Kentucky

6. Joseph Duncan (1834-38) born at Paris, Ky (northeastern part of Kentucky),
7. Thomas Dublin (1838-42) born at Frankfort, Ky (northeastern part of Kentucky).
Summary Md 2; Va 1; Pa 1; Ky 3.

Lieutenant - Governors,

1. Pierre Menard (1818-22) born at St. Antoine, Canada,
2. Adolphus F. Hubbard (1822-36)
3. Wm. Kinney (1826-30) born in Kentucky,
4. Zadok Casey (1830-33) born in Georgia,
5. Wm. L. D. Ewing (1833-34) born in Kentucky,
6. Alexander M. Jenkins (1834-36)
7. Wm. D. Davidson (1836-38)
8. Stinson D. Anderson (1838-42) born in Sumner Co Tenn, (northcentral part of Tenn along Kentucky line).

U. S. Senators,

1. Ninian Edwards (1818-19) see above

2. Jesse B. Thomas (1818-23) born at Hagerstown Md (western central part of Md.)
3. Ninian Edwards (1817-24)
4. Jesse B. Thomas (1823-27)
5. John McLean (1824-25) born in North Carolina,
6. Elias Kent Kane (1825-31) born in new York,
7. John McLean (1829-30)
8. David J. Baker (1830) born in East Haddon, Conn (southeastern part of Connecticut,
9. John M. Robinson (1830-35) born in Kentucky.
10. Elias Kent Kane (1831-35)
11. John M. Robinson (1831-41)

Summary of all different men considered:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Born in | Kentucky | 5; |
| " | Maryland | 3 |
| " | Virginia | 1 |
| " | Pennsylvania | 1 |
| " | Georgia | 1 |
| " | Tennessee | 1 |
| " | Connecticut | 1 |
| " | New York | 1 |
| " | North Carolina | 1 |
| " | Canada | 1 |

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